

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-5, 7-14 and 17-27 are now pending in this application. Claim 1 is an independent claim. Claims 1 and 5 have been amended without prejudice. Claims 6, 15 and 16 are cancelled without prejudice.

Drawings

The drawings were objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). (Office Action, Page 2). Claims 15 and 16 have been cancelled, thereby obviating the objections under this section. The drawings were further objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(4). (Office Action, Page 2). Amendments have been made to the drawings, thereby obviating the objections under this section.

Claim Objections

Claim 5 was objected to due to informalities. (Office Action, Page 3). Claim 5 has been amended, thereby obviating the objections under this section.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102

Claims 1-4, 7, 11, 12, 19, 20, 22 and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Charles et al. USPN: 6,044,215 (hereinafter: Charles). (Office Action, Page 3). Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Anticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration. *W.L. Gore & Assocs. v. Garlock*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984). Further, “anticipation requires the presence in a single prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention, arranged as in the claim.” *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GmbH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984) (citing *Connell v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.*, 722 F.2d 1542, 220 USPQ 193 (Fed. Cir. 1983)) (emphasis added).

Independent Claim 1 includes elements that have not been disclosed, taught or suggested by Charles. Claim 1 generally recites:

“A remote docking station apparatus comprising: a remote docking station body, a power converter contained within said remote docking station body, wherein said power converter has an input side and an output side, said power converter including means for selecting a power output level, said selecting means being controllable by a user and said selecting means being externally accessible via said remote docking station body”.

In its rejection of Claim 6, the Patent Office conceded that Charles does not teach a power converter comprising means for selecting a power output level, said selecting means being externally accessible via said remote docking station body. (Office Action, Page 8). Therefore, based on the above rationale, it is contended that Charles does not teach, suggest, or disclose the above-referenced elements, which are now included in Claim 1, of the present application. Under *Lindemann*, a *prima facie* case of anticipation has not been established for Claim 1. Thus, independent Claim 1 should be allowed. Dependent Claims 2-5, 7-14 and 17-27 (which depend on independent Claim 1) should also be allowed.

Further, the above-referenced elements of Claim 1 would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the present invention. “To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.” (emphasis added) (MPEP § 2143). “If an independent claim is non-obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, then any claim depending therefrom is non-obvious.” *In re Fine*, 837 F. 2d 1071, 5USPQ2d 1596 (emphasis added) (Fed. Cir. 1988). In its rejection of Claim 6, the Patent Office asserted that the above-referenced elements (now included in Claim 1) were obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charles, in view of Youn et al., USPN: 6,459,604 (hereinafter: Youn). (Office Action, Page 8). Applicant respectfully submits that the above-referenced elements of Claim 1 have not been disclosed, taught or suggested by Charles or Youn, either alone or in combination.

The Patent Office cites that Charles does not teach a power converter comprising means for selecting a power output level, said selecting means being externally accessible via said remote docking station body. (Office Action, Page 8). However, the Patent Office contends that Youn teaches the above-referenced elements. (Office Action, Page 8). Youn teaches an AC/DC converter (100) detachably coupled with a DC/DC converter (200). (Youn, Column 3, Lines 39-42). Youn also teaches an output voltage selector (300) adapted to select an appropriate output voltage from the DC/DC converter. (Youn, Column 3, Lines 47-53). The output voltage selector of Youn further includes a dip switch for controlling the output voltage. (Youn, Column 4, Lines 45-49.) However, Youn does not teach that the selecting means is controllable by a user. In the present application, a variable and selectable power output is included controllable by *a user* to select a power output level. (Present Application, Page 9, Lines 17-20 and FIG. 2A, reference numeral 130). In Youn, the output voltage selector *automatically* selects an appropriate output voltage and does not allow the output voltage to be selected by a user. (Youn, Column 6, Lines 20-22). Nowhere in Youn, or in any of the other cited references, either alone or in combination, is an output voltage selector discussed which allows a user to select the power output. Therefore, neither Youn, nor any of the other cited references, either alone or in combination, teaches, discloses, or suggests a power converter comprising means controllable by a user for selecting a power output level as claimed in the present invention.

Additionally, in the present application, the means for selecting a power output level is externally accessible via the remote docking station body. (Present Application, FIG. 2A). Youn teaches that the output voltage selector is connected to the converter, but nothing is said as to whether the output voltage selector would be externally accessible if the converter of Youn was contained within a docking station body. Given that the output voltage selector of Youn does not allow a user to control the power output, there would be no need or motivation to construct the output voltage selector so that it would be externally accessible if the converter(s) of Youn were placed within a docking station body. Therefore, neither Youn, nor any of the other cited references, either alone or in

combination, teaches, discloses or suggests a means for selecting a power output level that is externally accessible via a remote docking station body.

Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established for independent Claim 1. Thus, independent Claim 1 is believed allowable. Further, Claims 2-5, 7-14 and 17-27 (which depend from Claim 1) are therefore allowable.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charles, in view of Palatov, USPN: 5,510,691 (hereinafter: Palatov). Claims 6 and 8-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charles, in view of Youn, USPN: 6,459,604 (hereinafter: Youn). Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charles, in view of Reid, USPN: 5,982,614 (hereinafter: Reid). Claims 14, 21, 23-25 and 27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charles, in view of Helot, USPN: 6,407,914 (hereinafter: Helot). Claim 15 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charles, in view of Botchek, USPN: 5,540,601 (hereinafter: Botchek). Claim 16 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charles, in view of Lee, USPN: 5,774,337 (hereinafter: Lee). Claims 17 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charles, in view of Moroz, USPN: 6,256,691 (hereinafter: Moroz). It is contended that the claims rejected under this section depend on independent claim 1 which is non-anticipatory and non-obvious based on the rationale above. Thus, dependent claims 2-5, 7-14 and 27 (which depend on independent claim 1) should be allowed. Further, Dependent Claims 6, 15 and 16 (which depend on independent claim 1) have been cancelled.

CONCLUSION

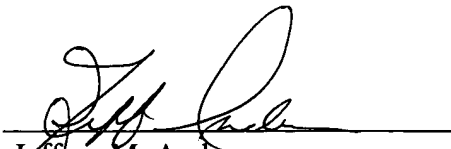
In light of the forgoing, reconsideration and allowance of the pending claims is earnestly solicited.

Appl. No. 10/646,135

Amendment & Response to Office Action dated 05/25/05

Respectfully submitted on behalf of
Gateway, Inc.,

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AMENDMENT TO THE DRAWINGS

The attached drawing sheet includes changes to Figure 3. This sheet, which includes Figure 3 and Figure 4A, replaces the previous sheet including Figure 3 and Figure 4A.

Attachment: Replacement Sheet